

Pennsylvania College.

THE next Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 30th of May. The course of studies is as extensive and radical as that of any other college in the middle states. The following gentlemen constitute the professorial corps: S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Intellectual Science, Moral & Political Philosophy. E. L. HAZEL, D. D. Latin Language and German Literature. H. L. B. GIER, A. M. Greek Language and Belles Lettres. M. JACOBS, J. M. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics. J. H. MARSH, A. M. Mineralogy and Botany. E. FRIEDRICH, Teacher of the French Language. The location of the Institution is remarkably healthy, and unobscured from temptations to vice. Students by making the necessary arrangements, can board themselves in college club, at 80 cents per week; but excellent boarding and lodging can be had in respectable families, at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. Price of tuition for the summer session \$10, payable in advance. Younger scholars, designed for the preparatory department, are equally under the supervision of the college faculty, and can be boarded in the same family with one of the professors. Gettysburg, May 13.

Saddle-Bags Found.

WAS found between Whitestown and Holly Forge, on the 11th inst. a pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing a quantity of clothes. The owner can have the same, by proving his property, and paying the cost of this advertisement. FREDERICK HARTZELL. Menallen township, May 20.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Keller, Esq., one of the Trustees of GEORGE BAIR, Sea, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation at the next Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 28th day of May next. GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy. April 29.

SWAIN'S PANACEA.

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 20.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers, and Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbots-Town, on the 4th Friday in May (28th inst.) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. C. WEISER, Sec'y. York, May 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MC CREARY, late of Straban township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the first of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, Ex'r. April 29.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Table with 2 columns: Prize, Amount. Rows include 1st Prize 10,000, 2nd Prize 5,000, 3rd Prize 2,500, 4th Prize 1,000, 5th Prize 500, 6th Prize 300, 7th Prize 200, 8th Prize 100, 9th Prize 50, 10th Prize 30, 11th Prize 25, 12th Prize 10, 13th Prize 5, 14th Prize 2, 15th Prize 1.

CLARKSON'S.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10, 17 35 18 12 19 10 52 59 28 50.

POETRY.

THE LAST SLEEP.

"The clouds of the valley shed sweet unto him." When, like a shadow from Summer's sky, The darkness of this life shall cease— When the unconscious breast shall lie, In the still earth's funeral peace: How will the sleeper rest in dust, His clay with kindred clay be bent, While the free spirit of the just, Soars to a brighter element! There is a tranquilizing thought, Commingling with the voiceless grave; 'Tis with no bitter memories fraught— It echoes not to Time's dull wave; Passion and Pride are passed away, And the deep slumberer sinks to rest. Like guided clouds, when sunset's ray Is fading from the unbounded west. And the hosts of kindling wrath, Which kindled the bosom into storm; They dash not his charmed path, And the knot brow no more deform— The throbbing heart is calm and hushed, The pulse of Hate is cold and stilt, And hopes, by sin and sorrow crush'd, Rise not to vex the baffled will. Thus should it be! He slumbers now Sweet as the cradled infant's rest; No shadows cross that settled brow, On which the unfelt cold is pressed: From the sea'd lid there steals no tear— There is no care the eye to dim; And, in his shroud, reposing there, The vale's dull cloud is sweet to him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCENES ON THE OCEAN.

BY BOB DUNTING.

THE CONVOY.

We had been detained in Kingston Harbor for several days waiting the departure of an English Convoy; the day of sailing had at length arrived, and we were wafted gracefully to sea, by the trade wind which blew fresh and favorable, and promised with its continuance a speedy arrival to the United States.—The fleet was composed of at least forty sail; vessels of all nations, who had like us sought the convoy's protection from the many piratical cruisers, which at that time infested the shores of the West Indian Islands. There might have been seen the clumsy Hollander, and the more fragile vessel of Spain, the large unwieldy barque of Russia, and the light felucca of the Mediterranean, and the strong and handsome Englishman, and the beautiful and fast sailing vessel of the United States, the high black lugger of Bremen, and the long low cruiser of Portugal, all with their flowing canvases set; gracefully ploughing the green waves of the Atlantic. I had embarked in an American ship, bound for the port of Baltimore, a truly noble vessel, and I felt a secret pride thrill through my veins, as I cast my eyes along the tapering spars, suffering them to rest upon the well trimmed head-rigging, and belling top-sails; there was not a brace, stay, or halyard, but was drawn tight to its respective place, and the light foot ropes, hung in graceful curves from the numerous yards in beautiful contrast with the running stationary rigging. On deck every thing presented as neat an appearance as a fleet, the guns were newly painted and bound to their places with widely plated breeching, the deck had been cleared of every fibre of useless stuff, and the running rigging hung from the cleets and belaying pins in beautiful coils. When I had finished my survey of her appearance, I turned almost involuntarily towards her stern, and suffered my gaze to fall upon the star spangled banner, which rolled in graceful folds from the main gaff—the guardian of all this beauty—the protection of all this elegance. Our captain was a large and finely moulded man, but the most distant and tacit being I had ever encountered; he would stand for hours leaning over the taffrail and gazing in the blue deep ocean, as if he could read therein some dark and fascinating page of futurity; his eyes were grey and deeply sunken, yet they shone with an almost unnatural lustre, and seemed to search and be satisfied of your most secret thought with a glance; to a superficial observer he appeared a being ill calculated to gain the affections of mankind, yet every one on board loved him, and appeared to take pleasure in executing his mandates; there was something so singularly and impressively interesting in the expression of his countenance—something so stern, so noble, and so decisive, that I felt, as I gazed upon him, that his like I should never behold again. As my eyes fell from the banner of my country they encountered his; he had been observing me for some time, and I felt that his penetrating glance was mine; of my feeling, "American," said he, advancing, "those hands were the first that ever raised your proud banner to a gaff; I fought, bled, and conquered under your stripes, and while the arm that first reared it is left me it shall never be lowered in submission to created man." I could make no answer to his speech, but I grasped his hand with a pressure which indicated far more than words could express; after a moment's

pause, he looked around that none were within hearing, and again resumed. Yes, stranger, I once shot a man dead for laying his hands upon the halyards with the intent of striking that proud banner to a foam. A fierce, glancing light for a moment illumined his expressive eye, and then turning abruptly away, he strode to a distant part of the quarter deck, with a manner which forbade further intercourse; this singular man made a deep impression upon me, I resolved to study him well during the voyage.

—There was a general movement amongst the ship's company, and the eyes of all on board were turned towards the squadron, and then, inquiringly, on the captain, as if to hear and obey his commands. His Britannic Majesty's ship Hope, from had overhauled the squadron, and informed them by signals, the duke of Clarence, now William the Fourth, King of England, was on board. In a few minutes the peak of every vessel in the fleet, save ours, was lowered, and for a while nothing was heard on the waste of water, but the cracking of shovels, as the halyards sped swiftly through the block; peak after peak fell in honor of the royal passenger, but the gaff of our vessel was motionless, and reared its proud head, while all around had submissively fallen. When I learned the cause of this movement, I turned towards the captain and never shall I forget the ghastly smile that at that moment played around his lips. "Fools!" muttered he, "minions, to do homage to the boy whose father's foot is on their neck—by heavens I'd suffer death before my peak should bow to their effeminate pup of the purple," and he cast his eyes jealously along the spotless canvases.

"John Bull seldom allows such disrespect as this to go unpunished," whispered Bob Barnacle, see, they are lowering the yawl from the davits for the purpose of boarding us, and if the judgment of an old seaman don't deceive him, we shall have some heaving of iron before this squall blows over. "Hope nothing serious may accrue to us, said I.

The naval veteran shook his head importantly as he answered, "the Captain is like a Dutch tugger in a blow." As the veteran concluded, he moved away, leaving me to conjecture the meaning of his mysterious sentence. Again I turned my attention to the commander, for a moment he regarded the yawl as it left the ship's side, and then folding his arms he continued to pace the quarter-deck until its arrival. Our independent bearing had been perceived by the whole squadron, and the eyes of men, of more than one nation, were turned upon us with jealous curiosity, and a thrill of national pride traversed my veins as I contemplated the proud sense of freedom we had so nobly displayed, yet we had committed a daring, if not a rash action, and there was no alternative but to follow it up manfully, or disgrace the proud pennons that floated over us, in presence of the citizens of almost all the christian nations of Europe. The dark man who paraded the quarter was the sole being upon whom was rested the responsibility of our country's honor; his command might exalt us in the eyes of many a vulgar rival, or on the other hand it might render us an object of contempt and ridicule; but at the moment I felt a certainty of conviction, that our commander would honorably finish the work he had so nobly begun. The English yawl had now arrived, and a young midshipman, arrayed in all the naval finery of his nation, ascended the ship's side, and sprang upon the deck.

"Are your peak halyards choked, or have you mizen down hauls given away, that you refuse to drop your gaff to his grace the Duke of Clarence?"—asked he, as he gazed severally on those around in order to discover the commander.

"Neither, young man," was the calm reply of our captain.

"Then why have you dared to insult the flag of Great Britain on the high seas?" demanded the youth with an impertinent and cockney air. "Are you not fearful that we will inflict the chastisement you richly deserve?"

A spark of anger flashed in the eyes of our commander, but it instantly passed away, and he calmly replied, "no, boy, I am not fearful of receiving punishment at your hands—nor shall my peak or banner ever be lowered to the cross of England, while I have life to lose in its defence."

"By Saint George, Sir Rebel, you speak tauntingly of my country's prowess," exclaimed the midshipman, "more such language as that might tempt us to tear that rag of thine from the gaff and trample it beneath our feet."

At this disgraceful allusion to our flag, the lips of our commander quivered with concealed rage, and turning to one of the sturdy seamen that lined the deck, he vociferated, "Barnacle, throw that man overboard." "Ay, ay! sir," exclaimed the veteran, and seizing the slight form of the midshipman, he hoisted him over the gunwale and plunged him into the sea beneath.

A look of rage, and even the British seamen were observed to chuckle with smothered delight, as they drew him dripping from the briny element, and shoved him to return. When the yawl which contained the exasperated midshipman had arrived at the side of the British vessel, a general stir was observed on her decks; her long black yards were swung round, and her bow wore to windward in a straight

line with our vessel, and it was evident by her movements that it was their intent to run us down and pour in a broadside. Sudden sails, spunkers, and stay sails were speaking in all parts of her wide expanse, and in a few minutes every boom, mast, and stay, was clothed in its respective robe of flowing canvases, yet for nearly an hour, during which she had gained rapidly upon us, we continued our course without adding a sail to those with which we had cleared the harbor. Our commander, who had hitherto stood silently regarding the advancing vessel, turned to the seamen with the usual premonitory command of "silence." In an instant, the muzzled hum which arose from the ship's deck, was hushed, and each man sharpened to catch the following orders: "clear away the long gun." "Ay, ay, sir!" shouted a dozen of the seamen—and in a few moments the gun was prepared for discharging and the men stood awaiting a further order.

By this time the advancing ship had approached so near that her bowsprit and masts were seen distinctly reared from the dark and massive hull, and were observed clambering the shrouds, crowding forward, and stationing themselves in the starboard chains for the purpose of viewing and admiring the saucy Yankee, who evinced no disposition either to run away or come to close quarters. Still she swept onwards, and in a few minutes the letters of her name grew legibly detached from the foremast, and the swelling notes of "Rule Britannia" rose upon our hearing; yet our commander stood motionless, attentively surveying the noble Briton as she swiftly advanced, dashing proudly aside the white spray that gathered around her bow; not a word was spoken on board of our ship, and every eye was bent on the Englishman with absorbing interest; it was the most absorbing moment of my life, I fairly held my breath with the thrilling indescribable feeling that was awakened in my mind. "Stand by the weather braces!" shouted our commander, and the ropes were disengaged from their respective cleets; again an interval of silence succeeded as the captain again turned his gaze on the ship in chase. "Wear ship," shouted he at the top of his voice, and the long yards of our vessel were swung around, until her bow veered gracefully to windward; this manœuvre was scarcely executed, when a volume of smoke issued from the bows of the ship in chase, and the loud report of a cannon rang upon the breeze; in an instant every eye was thrown aloft to discover if their fire had proved effectual, but all above remained untouched, the ball had passed us harmlessly by. "Keep her at that," exclaimed our commander to the man at the wheel, as our topsails were thrown black and the vessel lay motionless in the wind's eye, then glancing his eye along the gun he pointed it to suit his aim—the priming was fired—and the crack of our cannon reverberated on the ears with its wonted stunning effect. "Hurra!" shouted our seamen, as the mizen top, top gallant and royal mast fell over the stern, dragging along with it the proud banner of England. For a moment I stood regarding the famed vessel with a glow of delight which can better be imagined than described; a national pride, and the exciting thrill of triumph swept through my veins, and I felt that I could not breathe another than an American.

I turned toward the commander, he still gazed at the vessel astern, while his eye was lighted with a fierce triumph and his lips curled with a grim, though not unpleasant smile. "Thus," said he addressing me, "shall Paul Jones ever do homage to the pennons of British tyranny and oppression." Then suffering the excitement of his countenance to vanish, he gave the loud command to "fill away!" our vessel then swung round on her course, the sails were again filled, and again she bounded forward through the green waters of the Atlantic. "See the sudden sails, and crowd on all sail," exclaimed the commander, the light booms were speedily run out from the extremity of the yards and in a few hours our antagonist and those of the ships of the squadron were lost in the roundity of the ocean.

"A large cannon which stands betwixt the fore and main mast."

From Porter's Family Journal.

Legal Relation of Husband and Wife.

The effects produced by marriage on the legal rights of the parties are important to be known in every family. In law, husband and wife are considered as one person; and on this principle all their civil duties, rights, and disabilities rest.

The wife cannot sue in her own name. If she suffer injury or wrong in her person or property, she can, with her husband's aid and concurrence, prosecute for redress, but the husband must always be the defendant. In criminal cases however, their relations assume a new form, the wife may, in criminal cases, be prosecuted.

The wife can make no contract with the husband; nor the husband with the wife. This disability is involved in the first principle which makes them legally one. But they may contract through the agency of trustees, the wife being, under the protection of the husband.

All contracts made between them before marriage, are of course dissolved upon that event.

The husband cannot convey lands or rent estate to his wife directly; but he may settle them upon her through a trust. The wife may release her power to his trustee. As a respects the right of bequest, the husband can always devise real estate to his wife.

Upon marriage, the husband becomes possessed of all right and title to her property, whether personal or real; and at the same time he becomes liable for all her debts, and must fulfil all her contracts made prior to their union.

If the wife die before the husband, and there be no issue, her heirs succeed to her real estate. But in case of issue, the husband remains in possession of her lands during his lifetime only, and at his demise they go to the heirs of his wife.

After this due to the wife becomes, after the death of the husband, who becomes invested with power to sue on his own note or any other obligation, to his own exclusive use. The power of discharge and assignment, and change of domicile are of course involved in the leading principle. If he die before the recovery of the money, or the change of securities, the wife becomes entitled to the debts in her own right.

All personal property of the wife such as money, goods, moveables, and stock, become absolutely the property of the husband upon marriage, and on his death, go to his heirs. Properly may be secured to the use of the wife, by deeds of marriage settlement, in order to secure to the wife a comfortable competence against the vicissitudes of life, or the extravagancies, vices, or cruelty of her husband.

Property may be settled on the wife after marriage, by the husband, he being solvent at the time, and not made with a view to defraud creditors. The wife of course, cannot demise lands, but any personal or real estate settled upon her in trust, she may bequeath, or any savings from property given to her separate use.

The husband is bound to provide his wife with all necessities suited to her condition in life, and of course becomes liable for debts contracted by her for such necessities; but not for superfluities or extravagancies. The husband and wife cannot be witnesses against each other, or for each other, in either civil or criminal cases, where the testimony has the least tendency to favor or criminate each other.

One exception to this rule exists, where the law respecting the personal safety & life of the wife, permits her to give testimony against her husband for her own protection.

A Child saved from Jagermouth.—Among the passengers in ship Fenelon, at Boston, from Calcutta, was the Rev. Amos Sutton, General Baptist Missionary of the British Board, from Jagermouth, with lady, and native child from Hindostan. The history of the child is very remarkable. Her mother had brought her from Upper Hindostan, perhaps 2,000 miles, to within 300 miles of Jagermouth, with the view of sacrificing her life under the car of the great idol at that place. On the way the mother was taken with the cholera, which, in spite of Mr. Sutton's kind attentions (who found her one evening under a village-tree,) carried her off in three days. "The people of the village," said "let her die!" and the headman and all even refused to relieve the child for any price whatever, being afraid of losing their "caste." "Let her die too," said they. Under these circumstances, the unfortunate child became the protegee of Mrs. Sutton, and has made rapid advances in an English education. They called her at first "Pala" (meaning faithful), but have since given her their own name.

Rum Canal.—In forty-three years—from 1790 to 1832—two hundred and fourteen millions, four hundred and thirty-four thousand, three hundred and forty-two gallons of rum have been imported into the United States. This, says the New-York Journal of Commerce, would make 68 miles of canal, twenty feet wide, and four feet deep, and leave a remainder to provide against leakage and the draughts of the boatmen, of forty-five millions two hundred and seventy-eight thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight gallons. All this has been drank in the United States. How many widows and orphans has it made! How much poverty—suffering—disease—crime—death!

Original Anecdote.—"Patrick," said an employer, the other morning, to one of his workmen, "you come late this morning—the other men were at work an hour before you." "Sure and I'll be even with 'em to night, then." "How, Patrick?" "Why, fair, I'll quit an hour before 'em all, sure!"

About \$12,000 were received at the recent Boston fair, got up for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind, in that city.

The editor of the United States Gazette, who has private advices from Boston, publishes the following anecdote, illustrative of the proceedings at the fair—The accomplished and lovely Mrs. O. was attracting all eyes to her table, when a sailor bore down towards her, with strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles before her. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar note,

and after looking steadily upon the latter, he laid the money on the table, and was about to withdraw—"will you not take some article for your money," said Mrs. O. to him. The honest fellow turned again towards her, and looked—then with an expressive hitch, he sheered off, saying "no I've had my money's worth."

A committee of sixteen members of the Harmony Society, at New Philadelphia, in Beaver county, have published in the Westmoreland Argus, a long statement of the causes which led to the late rupture and quarrel in the congregation. They allege, primarily, that their stewards, George and Frederick Rapp, have violated most of their contracts, and pursued towards the congregation, an open system of dishonesty. They give many specific instances of cunning and fraud, and state that every offer made by them for an honorable adjustment of their disputes, was repulsed with scorn by the Rapps, one of whom—George—kept his house guarded, and forcibly expelled those who went peaceably to demand satisfaction. They allege against the Rapps also the following crimes—breaking the seals of letters and keeping them totally concealed—executing counterfeit powers of attorney, to draw money in Germany, of deceased persons, as though they were yet living—suffering or encouraging false oaths, abusing the sick, lewdness, abusing religion for avaricious purposes, execrations, blasphemies—for compelling people to vote according to their dictation—fraud with respect to taxes, &c. &c. In conclusion they give notice that they intend to bring the Rapps to justice, and they say, in so doing they will expose a system of iniquity and tyranny, for years practised by the Rapps upon the Harmonites, more disgraceful than has ever been known in Europe, where despots & princes enslave and abuse their subjects."

A circular letter has been issued at Charleston, S. C. signed by Col. Drayton and two other gentlemen, asking subscriptions to a fund for the purpose of procuring a painting, from which an engraving is to be executed, to be distributed as widely as possible, illustrative of an event which occurred during the residence of Mr. Poinsett in Mexico as Minister of the United States. At the period of the revolution of the Acordada, when the city of Mexico was taken by assault and plundered by the army of Guerrero, many European Spaniards took refuge in the house of the American Minister. At the very moment when the soldiery were rushing forward to attack it, as the place of refuge for their enemies, and hundreds of muskets were levelled at the windows, the flag of the United States was unfurled by Mr. Poinsett from the balcony; and in an instant, the assailants not only desisted, but placed sentinels around the standard to protect it from outrage.

From the Charleston Courier.—The Philadelphia Gazette, we think, either entertains too strong a confidence in the safety of our institutions, or underestimates the propensity to which they are exposed. "The danger to the Union is not over—the Nullifiers declare that 'the battle is just begun'—and a systematic effort is now making to rouse and unite the South for some purpose of mischief, which although as yet undefined, 'quints awfully,' we think, at a Southern Confederacy. On this subject, we cannot exercise too much vigilance—the press must continue to sound the alarm—it would be recreant to us were it to cry 'all's well,' when the enemy are thundering at the gates. We are not disposed to fold our arms supinely, and say there is no help for this state of things. There is a help for it, to be found in enlightening public opinion, and cherishing an enlarged and liberal spirit of American patriotism."

A hard case.—Some time since, towards the close of the last winter, or the beginning of spring, a gentleman of this county took a drove of horses to the eastern market. As usual in such cases, several hands are taken along to assist in driving. One of these, a free colored man, well known in this town and vicinity, named Noah Ratiff, went to Baltimore, and as soon as the drove was disposed of, he procured a freepass from his employer and started homeward. He reached Hagerstown, Maryland, on his way, and here he was arrested and thrown into jail as a runaway slave! He has been confined since the 24th of March, and we are informed, is kept in irons! Papers have been forwarded to Hagerstown to prove that he is a free man, and we suppose as soon as they are received he will be liberated. It is certainly a cruel proceeding. He is a free man, has committed no offence against the laws of the country, was pursuing an honest vocation for his living, and yet because he may have lost his freepass, or been suspected of being a runaway slave, he must be taken up and incarcerated within the walls of a prison, and that only because he is a man of color.—Hillsborough (Ohio) Gazette.

The expenditure of the government of the United States in the current year, we are informed (says Niles' Register) will amount to twenty-one millions of dollars—and it is thought that no great "surplus" will remain.

THE SENTINEL.

Cincinnati, Pa. May 27, 1833.

THE REV. HENRY L. BAUGHER, A. M. of this place, was ordained to the Gospel Ministry, at Carlisle, on the 6th inst. the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rossmiller, and the charge by the Rev. Dr. Schmeckel, of York.

The late flood has occasioned immense loss of property to the north, as well as the south. In Albany, and Troy, N. Y. the destruction was very great. At the latter place, six men and a boy were drowned. The New York Canal is so much injured as to interrupt the navigation for several weeks. In Albany, nearly all the stores and buildings east of Market-street, the whole length of the city, were inundated.

General John H. Wise, an officer during the late war, afterwards Prothonotary of Westmoreland county, and for several years a representative in the State Legislature, committed suicide, by hanging himself at Greensburg, on the night of the 12th inst. He was in a state of derangement.

Unhappy Event.

It is with painful feelings we record the death of **Mr. William McPherson,** formerly of this place, and son of Mr. Robert McPherson, deceased. He has been a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the last three years, and met his death by drowning, in White River, opposite that place, on Wednesday the 8th inst., under the most painful circumstances. The following detailed account is from the *Guernsey Times*, published at Cambridge, Ohio:

"The melancholy circumstances connected with the death of this young man, as communicated in a letter from Mr. Wernwag, of Indianapolis, to the brothers of the deceased in this town, are substantially these—from a detail of which it will appear that he fell a victim to the murderous purposes of one of those inhuman monsters who are occasionally to be found infesting the ranks of society in various parts of the Union, but more frequently in some of the new and lawless settlements of the far West.

The deceased resided in Indianapolis, and having business on the opposite side of White River which waters the western borders of that town, he left his boarding-house on the morning of the 8th and went down to the ferry for the purpose of crossing. It happened that the skiff, usually kept for the conveyance of foot passengers across the river at that place, was at the time on the opposite side of the river, where a number of hands in the employ of Mr. Wernwag were at work upon the abutments of a new bridge building at the spot. At the request of the deceased, one of the hands crossed with the skiff to the Indianapolis side for the purpose of conveying him over. The deceased entered the skiff, and they had proceeded about half way over the river, when they were hailed by a certain Vanbaricum, the keeper of the ferry, who appeared on the east bank of the stream, (the same spot from which they had but a moment before started,) and requested them to return and take him along, as he wished to cross also. They did so—and after taking him in, proceeded to recross the stream.

When about half way over, Vanbaricum began to rock the skiff violently, evincing a determination to upset it. The deceased earnestly requested him to desist—stating his inability to swim—but received only curses and taunts in reply—Vanbaricum telling him that he would have his revenge for some injury which he (Vanbaricum) conceived himself to have received from the deceased. His threats were not made in vain—for he soon succeeded in his design of upsetting the skiff. Vanbaricum and the individual who had charge of the skiff being good swimmers, reached the shore in safety—while the deceased succeeded in regaining the skiff, which had turned upside down. At this time Vanbaricum was standing on the bank, shouting after the unfortunate young man—telling him to say his prayers quickly—and exulting like a demon over him. Some words passed between them which appeared to confirm the malicious designs of the unfeeling villain—who, determined to make surer work with his victim, rushed into the river and swam rapidly towards the skiff. The deceased, alarmed at his approach, sprang off before he reached it, and attempted to escape his pursuer by endeavoring to swim towards shore—but, before he could effect his object, Vanbaricum was at his side, and immediately crapped his victim, who appeared at the time to have lost all presence of mind and power of motion. After a brief struggle, Vanbaricum succeeded in forcing him under water, which was nine feet deep at the spot—and holding him there until the deed of murder was accomplished. The whole scene was witnessed by fifteen or twenty spectators on shore—none of whom supposed the deceased was seriously in danger, until they saw Vanbaricum in the act of drowning him. At this moment several persons plunged into the river and swam towards the parties, with the view of rescuing the

grave amidst the regret and tears of an immense concourse of citizens. Previous to its interment a Coroner's Inquest was held over the corpse—and a verdict of *murder* returned against Vanbaricum, the perpetrator of the deed, who was immediately arrested and committed to prison to await his trial for the crime.

We were personally acquainted with the deceased, and sincerely sympathize with his numerous friends and relatives in this sudden and severe stroke of affliction. Thus has a young man, just rising into manhood, been cut off in his career by a deed of villainy seldom equalled in the annals of crime."

The Indianapolis paper, after giving the report of the jury of inquest, and a general statement of the distressing affair, adds:

"The court of inquiry, to whom the case was referred, after examining a part of the witnesses, by the consent of the counsel of Vanbaricum, committed him to prison, with the avowed intention of having another investigation, under the writ of *habeas corpus*. We forbear further comment and publication of circumstances and evidence as detailed, for the reason that great excitement prevails at present, and that we believe any publication, further than a general remark, would be an improper interference with public opinion, and might prejudice a fair judicial investigation. The deceased was formerly a resident of Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he has left a number of highly respectable friends and relatives, who will deeply mourn his untimely and tragical fate. He had resided in Indianapolis near three years, where he also had a large circle of friends, who manifest extreme regret at the great misfortune which has called him to a premature grave. He was a young man of very respectable scholastic attainments, of good moral character, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His funeral was preached by the Rev. Wm. Spore, and his remains were attended to the place of interment by a large number of his youthful associates, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, who paid every tribute of respect to his memory.

At a meeting of the young men of Indianapolis, on the morning of May 9, 1833, convened for the purpose of paying some tribute of respect to the memory of their departed friend and associate, **Mr. William McPherson.**

J. L. Mothershead was called to the Chair, and J. M. Moore appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the unfortunate circumstances which resulted in the death of our friend and associate, Mr. William McPherson, and that we deeply sympathize with his relatives and friends, in the affliction which has thus suddenly deprived us of one in the vigor of youth and health, and endeared to us by a long and intimate acquaintance.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our regard for the virtues and amiable disposition of the deceased, we will wear armbands on the left arm thirty days, and that we will unite in forming the funeral procession.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers in this place be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

J. L. MOOTHERSHEAD, Chm.
J. M. MOORE, Sec'y.

Our readers will remember our having mentioned the invention of a machine to prevent accidents to carriages, by Dr. Zollner, of Middlebury, Md. Dr. Z. has forwarded to the *Saturday Evening Post*, a description of his invention, as follows:

Description of my "Carriage Wheel Guard."—This apparatus consists of a cylindrical flanged rim of iron; guards; a circular collar, and a semicircular cap. The axle-tree and wheels are made in the usual manner. The cylindrical flanged rim of iron, is either cast whole with the hub, or in sections and screwed to its periphery in a groove having two flanges, one on each side, raised sufficiently high to form a groove to receive the collar. The guards are made of iron nearly in the form of the letter Z, and secured to the axle-tree by a joint and screw-bolt. To each axle-tree there are four guards, two on each side. The circular collar, made of iron, is secured to the end of the guards, and is put around the cylindrical rim in the groove, formed by the flanges; a semicircular cap, secured to the guards by hooks and staples, is put over the hub to prevent dirt falling into the groove around the rim.

OPERATION.

The operation of this apparatus is thus: when the axle-tree is whole, and the lynch-pin or nut secure, the wheel turns without touching any part of the guard or collar; but, should the spindle of the axle-tree break, or the lynch-pin or nut become disengaged, then the wheel would be prevented from falling by the cylindrical collar on the ends of the guards put around the hub, between the flanges of the rim, as before described, and the wheel would continue to revolve without any impediment except that created by the friction of the collar and rim. Should the axle-tree break at the shoulder of the spindle, or in any other part, the wheel will still be preserved in its ordinary position, but will become partially locked from the friction of the collar.

The *Natchez (Miss.) Journal* of the 26th ult. states that considerable excitement prevails in that city, in consequence of the discovery, a few days previous, of the dead bodies of several negroes slightly buried in a mine. Three female bodies were found, without coffins, and only partially covered with earth, and the body of a child, about eight months old, was seen in a hole washed out by the rain, with its head downwards. A jury was immediately summoned, to inquire into the circumstances, and the investigation resulted in the opinion that the bodies had been thus placed by certain negro traders, located in the city. A public meeting of citizens was called, and measures taken for the arrest and punishment of the author of so disgraceful an outrage on decency and civilized society.

Smyrna.—Our readers are already acquainted with the movements of Ibrahim Pacha at Smyrna, and with events that followed his occupation of that city, down to the 8th of March. But the quiet mode in which the conquest of that ancient city was achieved, we do not recollect to have seen so distinctly stated, as in the following extract of a letter from our friend, who is on the spot, under date of February 18, 1833. *Boston Courier.*

"I must not omit to mention that we depized of Smyrna, who were yesterday quiet subjects of the Grand Turk, found ourselves this morning subjects of the victorious Egyptian Pacha. An officer of rank in the Pacha's army arrived here last evening, with only four attendants, and demanded possession in the name of his master. 'Yar Bey, the Sultan's Governor, immediately resigned, having no means of making any defence; and Imam Effendi, who has been his chief law-officer, succeeded him as temporary Governor of Smyrna. There are some about a hundred Egyptian troops in the immediate vicinity, who will make their entry in a day or two. We shall then have for Governor, as it is said, an able and intelligent man, who has commanded in Greece, and has been banker to the Pacha. The city guard was changed last evening, and the tax upon the people, who come in from the country with produce, was immediately abolished. The Turks here are highly gratified with the new order of things; people of all other nations will, of course, derive benefit from the change.

A Secret worth knowing.—A publication has been recently put forth at Paris, that will doubtless be sought for by all woe-begone Petrichos. It is entitled "Grammar Conjugal," and illustrates the general principles by the aid of which the wayward temper of a wife may be subdued, so that she may thereafter move with the regularity of a clock, and the mildness and docility of a lamb.

A very bad deed has recently been communicated to us by a friend, writing from a distant part of the country. A young lady, the belle of the town in which she resided, and at the early age of eighteen years, committed suicide a few days ago, under the most distressing circumstances. She was engaged to an estimable young gentleman, and the most cordial affection existed between them. From some unknown cause, she became suddenly melancholy, and on Sundays especially, at church, seemed much excited. On the day previous to her death—on the Sabbath—she procured a deadly poison, and after swallowing it, informed one of her intimate friends, with strict injunctions of secrecy, that she was about to take leave of her earthly friends forever. She lingered in horrid agony for several hours, and died with the most heart-rending struggles.

The gentleman to whom she was betrothed, has since been in a state of mind bordering on distraction—he seems waned from the world, and spends nights of night, by her grave. The occurrence is a most melancholy one and has cast a heavy cloud of gloom over a whole community. *Phil. Gaz.*

In a late foreign paper it is related, that a short time ago the tide at Cape La Hogue fell so low that the spot where several of the ships of Admiral Tourville were sunk by Admiral Russell after the famous engagement of the 20th May, 1692, was left entirely dry. The hulls of the sunken ships, though they had been lying at the bottom of the sea for upwards of 140 years, were still entire, and before the tide turned six pieces of cannon and several cart loads of balls were brought to the land. There is no tradition in the country of any period since the brilliant but unfortunate battle of La Hogue, where the sea retired so far out as on this occasion.

A small house was burnt at Marlborough, N. H. in the afternoon, a week or two since; 2 young children were alone in the house, the mother being at a neighbor's. A brave little fellow, 12 years old, offered to go in after the children, but the neighbors, who had collected, attempted to discourage him, deeming the experiment too hazardous. He, however, boldly persisted, and extricated the two children, one by one, who had crawled under the sink for safety—and got out himself before the roof fell in.

War Horse.—I do not recollect to have seen the fact stated, though it deserved to be remembered. General Washington had two favorite horses. A large elegant parade horse of a chestnut color, high spirited, and of a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army. His other was smaller, and his color sorrel; this he used always to ride in time of action, the word ran through the ranks "We have business on hand."

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy his horse received a wound in his head and fell, as was supposed dead. Two days after, the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service. *Vill. Rep.*

Black Hawk.—The following interesting and no doubt correct account of the interview of Black Hawk and his accompanying warriors with the President of the U. States, is copied from the *Georgetown, (D. C.) Gazette.*

BLACK HAWK.

We are indebted to a friend for the following very descriptive account of the interview of Black Hawk and suite with the President of the U. States.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! there they are! there they come! Hurrah! Hurrah!—these were the salutations of a crowd of noisy boys, who anticipated the arrival of the far-famed Indian Chief, Black Hawk and his associates, as they approached the War Department, on the morning of the 23d inst. Curiosity ever on tip-toe urged me on, and in a moment, almost unconsciously, I was in the general melee of Washington sweeps, gentlemen, 'black spirits' and white, blue spirits and grey," stretching forth my neck beyond its usual length and overstraining my eyes to catch a glimpse of the new comers. There they were sure enough, "as large as life," and marching through the passage of the War Office to the room of the Adjutant General; and a general buzz of which Black Hawk? which is Black Hawk? was distinctly heard; at length it was replied loud enough for general satisfaction; "the little man, the second, with the fine forehead," this caused a momentary disappointment, for all who beheld the fine looking chief in front, looked upon him as the one who had spread such terror through the western wilds, but this settled down into the inquiry of, who is he? "Oh! he is the Prophet!"—well then, that elegant fellow next to Black Hawk, who is he? that, why that is Black Hawk's son; and the one next him is Black Hawk's adopted son. Then that little old man?—he is the Prophet's brother, and the young Chief bringing up the rear, is the Prophet's adopted son. Thus in a few moments were they all familiarly introduced to the thronging multitude. The Adjutant General received them in his accustomed warm and hurried manner, and after being seated a few minutes it was ascertained that the Secretary of War had left orders for them to visit the General-in-Chief, and then to follow him to the President's, where they were to be received by him and the council.

On leaving the Adjutant General's Office they took up their line of march, preceded by Lieutenant P. L. Alexander, of the 6th infantry, under whose charge as prisoners of war they came to Washington, and it was observed that their position was invariably the same; marching "single file," the Prophet always in the van. After entering the apartment of the Major General, I lost sight of them for a short time, for the large dark green sentry-box, with two glass eyes immediately at the entrance, has an appearance so forbidding that it seems to say "I wish to be alone." Anon! A noise like the rushing of the mighty waters confirmed their having left the Major General, and proceeded to the Indian Bureau. There they were received by the commissioner and shown the gallery of Indian Portraits by King and others, many of which they instantly recognized as strong resemblances of their companions of by-gone days. After remaining here for about half an hour they started to pay their respects to the President of the United States, and to hear their dooms from their great Father. On reaching the white house, after a moment's delay in the grand saloon, the chiefs were conducted up stairs into the President's office, or room of business, and were all singly introduced to the President, Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney General; the last of whom was engaged, caressing in his arms an interesting little child of Maj. Donaldson, the President's Private Secretary. Upon approaching the President for the purpose of introduction, the great war Chiefs evinced some little reluctance on shaking hands, evidently arising from the supposition that as prisoners, their reception would not be with that warmth as on any other occasion.

They were, however, and I believe contrary to their expectations, received with great urbanity; being seated, they were told by the President "that he was glad that they had arrived at the seat of government in safety; that they had been sent as hostages for the faithful performance of a treaty made with their nation, in which they had stipulated to preserve peace with the United States forever." They then asked "if it was intended to place them in irons as when at Jefferson Barracks?" The President then told them "it was not; that they had been sent as hostages to the Seat of Government by their own nation; that it was only necessary for them to deport themselves with propriety and peaceably; that their detention mainly depended upon their good conduct, and upon that of their nation; which, if such as stipulated in the Treaty, (September 21st, 1832,) they would in good time be returned to their families and their friends." The Prophet then rose, and the substance of his address was, "Father, I come this day clothed in white (pointing to the leather doublet) in order to prove, that my intentions are of the most pacific nature; and (raising his hand to Heaven) I call the Great Spirit of myself and forefathers to witness the purity of my heart on this occasion; when I crossed the father of Rivers (Mississippi) I dreamed not of war, but discovering that war had been waged against my tribe, I could not return to that tribe in peace; permitted that I and the Chiefs here with me as prisoners shall be suffered to return home, we will consent to sign any instrument of writing which may be dictated, and we will therein promise to perform faithfully all the acts that may be stipulated—and I call the Great Spirit to witness that this offer is made with the greatest sincerity, and with a determined reso-

lution not to deviate from any article to which our signatures may be affixed—and in order to confirm what is here promised, this pipe (elegantly adorned with the feathers of Eagles and other birds) is now presented." The calumet of peace was then lighted, smoked by the President, his Council, and all the Chiefs. The Prophet then stated "they were doubly anxious to return to their wives and children—as much as there were none at home to procure food and protect them, but wild young men whom he wished to advise that the maintenance of peace was all important to them. The President then stated, that this would be taken into consideration in good time—that the main object in bringing them to Washington, was that they might see the resources of the white man, and be convinced how futile it was for the handful of warriors which both their nations (Sacs and Foxes) could bring into the field, to attempt a successful conflict against such overwhelming odds."

Black Hawk then arose and asked if "he would not be permitted to return at an early day to his nation, that he was now well stricken in years, and in the common course of events, he could not remain long among them, and as a warrior, his day was passed." The President then replied, "you are not too old to do good, and on your return to your nation you can instruct the young men how necessary it is to preserve peace with the United States, and in all respects to adhere strictly to the articles of the Treaty." Black Hawk then advanced to the President, and presented him with a pipe and a bird of great rareness called a Maek-hawk, adding which he took occasion to remark that much anxiety existed in the minds of all the Chiefs, as well as himself, as to the protection of and supply of food for the women and children of their nation.

The President appeared sensibly affected at this heartfelt anxiety, and told them that "all those circumstances would be duly weighed, that the fullest orders had been issued to take care of and protect their women and children, and that everything depended on their own conduct, that they must not make any attempt to escape, for such an attempt might be fraught with the most dangerous consequences." Black Hawk then expressed "the great pleasure he felt in seeing with his own eyes the great Father of the country, and of hearing with his own ears such endearing and cheering expressions." Here the conference ended, and the Chiefs advanced, shaking the President and Council by the hand with a heartfelt cordiality widely different from that at meeting. The Chiefs were now driven in carriages to their quarters, and I returned, heartily gratified with the interesting scene which I had witnessed.

Historical Mystery.—A most curious discussion is now going on in European circles, on the question, whether Louis Philippe, King of France, is Louis Philippe, the Baroness of Steinberg, formerly lady of Newborough, has published a pamphlet under the title of "Maria Stella, or the criminal exchange of a young girl of the highest birth, for a boy of the lowest condition;" in which she denies the legitimacy of Louis Philippe, and asserts her own claim to the throne of France. The facts alleged by this lady, as abridged from the *Caledonian Mercury*, are that in 1773 the Duke de Chartes, afterwards Duke de Orleans, alias Philippe Egalite, travelled in Italy, with the Duchess de Chartes under the name of Joiville; that during the Duchess' absence they staid at Moodaglina, where she was delivered of a daughter, that Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough, and Baroness Steinberg is that same person, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d' Orleans; that she was by her real father, the Duke de Chartes, exchanged with the Jailer, Chiappini, for a boy of whom Madame Chiappini was delivered about the same time; that Louis Philippe, King of the French, is that same boy; that the Duke de Chartes' motive for making the exchange, was to secure in his family considerable property, which would have gone past him to another branch issue; that the Duchess de Chartes had several daughters before this time, and now despaired of ever having sons; that the Baroness of Steinberg found her information respecting her origin strongly confirmed by family likeness; and that she took the opinion of several eminent French lawyers on her case and always obtained one in her favor. She inserts in her book, letters from several of the gentlemen of the long robe, with their full signatures.

Admitting all these statements to be true, does the Baroness suppose they weaken the tenure by which Louis Philippe holds the throne of France? Was he chosen on account of his birth or his personal merits? Does she hope to supplant the spurious son of the Egalite, by proving her own legitimacy, and better right to the honors and fortunes of the House of Orleans?

The Militia of the United States, according to the returns of 1832, comprised an aggregate of 1,286,113 men. Many of the returns are imperfect. The actual number is probably not less than 1,500,000.

Texas.—By the Brig Fredericksburg, arrived at New York from Matamoros, we learn, says the *Courier*, that a vessel or war from Vera Cruz, arrived at that place a few days previous to her sailing, with troops who with others assembled at that place, amounting altogether to about 3,500 men, were to march in a short time to Texas for the purpose of driving the American emigrants from that place.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the President to the east.

Health of the President. We regret to learn from different sources, says the *New York Courier*, the health of the President is so seriously impaired, that it is considered extremely doubtful whether he will be able to make his contemplated visit to the north this season. Indeed it is said, that serious apprehensions are felt for the result of his present indisposition, and it has been suggested by some that instead of coming this way he will repair to the Hermitage if possible, preparatory to resigning the administration of the affairs of the nation to the Vice-President.

Remarkable Preservation.—Captain Chester, of the whaling ship *Ann Maria* of New London, Connecticut, on her late voyage round the East Cape, met with the following adventure.—One of her boats having fastened to a whale, as is customary, a second boat, in which was Captain Chester, approached and drove a second dart into the monster. In his rage and agony, the whale rushed with great rapidity through the water, when the rope attached to the harpoon caught Capt. Chester round his leg, above the knee, and drew him overboard. At this moment he seized a knife, sticking in the gunwale of the boat, and thus saved himself from being drawn under water. The rope soon made a turn around his body. In this situation, moving rapidly down, he first cut that part of the rope fastened to his leg. Being thus relieved, he rose to the top of the water and raised his hand, grasping the knife. Some distance from the boat he was discovered by the crew, who hastened to his rescue and took him on board, almost exhausted. He was drawn about thirty fathoms. The Captain is now well and preparing for another voyage, nothing daunted by his adventure.

Violation of the Sabbath.—At the recent session of the County Court of Rutland, (Vermont) an action was brought to recover damages for a breach of warranty in the sale of a horse. The evidence disclosed the contract of sale and warranty to have been made on Sunday. The Court decided, that an action could not be maintained on such a contract; it being contrary to the obvious meaning of the law relating to the Sabbath Day, as well as a violation of the obligations of the moral law, and therefore illegal and void. We understand exceptions have been taken to this decision, and that it will be carried to the Supreme Court for revision.

Roguesy Improved.—Rogues are becoming exceedingly skillful in their schemes of dishonesty—witness the following—

On Wednesday morning a lad about sixteen or seventeen years of age, knocked at the door of a house in the Northern Liberties, and presented to the lady who opened it, two boxes of Havana Segars, which he said had been purchased of his master, by the lady's son. The lady not having any knowledge of the purchase, told the boy that he was probably mistaken in the place. He replied, he knew he was right as to the house; his master—who he alleged lived in Market-street, and was selling out his stock below cost—had given him explicit directions. He further said that the segars were very cheap, and that the son had directed them to be sent home, because he had not sufficient change with him when he bought them to pay for them. The lady was still distrustful, but the appearance of the boy was not calculated to excite suspicion, and she paid him for the segars—the price being a large one.

At noon, the young gentleman came home, but knew nothing about the man selling out—the boy—nor the segars. The whole was a trick to dispose of two hundred common segars, which the boxes were found to contain, at the price of better ones. *Phil. Gaz.*

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Pratt vs. Goodell Manufacturing Comp. This was an action brought by Joseph Pratt of this town, to recover compensation for damages sustained by the running of the plaintiff's horse, by which the wagon in which he was harnessed was upset, the horse's leg broken, and the plaintiff himself suffered considerable personal injury. It was alleged that the horse was frightened by pieces of cloth, spread on the road side, near the factory of the defendants in Millbury. In the defence, it was attempted to prove that the horse was an unsafe one on account of his skittishness, and that the cloth testified of by the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, was not spread upon the ground till a few minutes after the accident happened. On this point the testimony of witnesses was contradictory. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$206 damages.

This is the age of great popular movements for great objects. The last voluntary association we have heard announced or proposed is,

The Young married Ladies anti-not-to-forget-to-put-the-pot-on-at-eleven-o'clock society. This must be a laudable and highly useful association. Could there not be much good done in cold weather by a society for the encouragement of blowing the fire. There is another subject of very general concern. Let the Ladies take it in hand and form an anti-littering-the-candlestick-remain-in-the-shutters-all-night-and-not-carefully-cleaning-it-out-before-you-go-to-bed-let-that-be-ever-so-late-society.

We hear from almost every quarter, sad accounts of the loss of property, and in a number of instances, of human life; by the late unusual freshets in our great rivers.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA. MAY 27, 1833.

A letter from the Committee at Cumberland, Md. acknowledges the receipt of \$164, collected in Gettysburg, for the relief of the Cumberland sufferers.

ISAAC ROBINSON, Esq. has been re-appointed Deputy Surveyor for Adams county.

An article in the preceding column gives an unfavorable account of the President's health. The Washington Globe, of Friday, however, says: "We deem it proper to say, that the President's general health is as good as usual. He, however, suffers considerably from a pain in his side, proceeding, as he supposes, from the consequences of an old wound. He has felt it occasionally and slightly for some time. Its violence was considerably increased a day or two after the last attack made upon him in the steam boat. The awkward position in which he sat between the births and the table, made a considerable effort necessary on his part to extricate himself to pursue the assault, and it is supposed, although he was unconscious of it at the moment, that he gave his right side a wrench, or hurt it against the table when roused to exertion. This is rendered more probable, as the ribs seemed slightly strained. The pain, however, has subsided considerably, and we expect the President will set out on his journey northward about the first of next month."

Several cases of the Cholera have appeared in Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis, and on board steam-boats in the Mississippi.

Ireland.—The affairs of this unhappy and distracted country, assume a more sombre appearance, if possible, by every fresh arrival. The Whitefeet continue their depredations. The Lord Lieutenant has lost no time in availing himself of the new powers of tyranny and oppression granted by the Suppression Act. His proclamation, extending the provisions of the Act to the city and county of Kilkenny, was to be followed in a few days by another, prohibiting the meetings of the Volunteers, the Conservatives, and the Trades' Union—a considerable military force was ordered to proceed to the county of Kilkenny—and courts martial were to be immediately organized. Thus all the "means and appliances" are ready for this last experiment of despotism. The result of this state of things may be easily predicted by those who know the temper of the people of Ireland, or have read a single page of her history. It must be followed by a continued scene of buche-ries, or a successful rebellion. To suppose that such a people will submit quietly to restrictions, even more severe than are imposed upon the slaves of our Southern States, in times of insurrection, is to expect little less than an impossibility. *Balt. Gaz.*

A new emission of counterfeit \$5 notes of the Bank of Baltimore have made their appearance—dated April 10, 1833, No. 4017, letter C, payable to James Coleman; James Cox, Cashier, Wm. Lorman President. They are but middling well done, and may be easily detected by a judge of bank notes. *U. S. Gaz.*

The Pennsylvania of Monday last, states that the United States Bank has presented the protested draft on France, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, to the United States' government, with a claim for damages at the rate of 15 per cent. By the late arrivals at New-York, the original draft and protest have been returned to the Bank, and the Directory of that Institution has sent in its bill of damages to the Treasury Department.

Receipts of Benevolent Institutions.—From the various reports made at the recent anniversary meetings in New-York, it appears that the receipts of some of the principal societies for the last year have been as follows:

American Bible Society,	\$84,935 48
American Tract do.	62,443 50
Presbyterian Education do.	24,014 56
American Home Missionary do.	68,621 17
Seamen's Friend do.	9,226 00
N. Y. Deaf & Dumb Institution,	15,752 53
Total,	\$244,993 24

Mr. George Callin, an artist of New-York, has visited, with great toil and hazard, all the Indian Tribes, from the settlements of the United States and Canada to the Rocky Mountains; and has taken portraits of the eminent men of every tribe, with their peculiar costumes. His portraits already amount to 2,000. He lately returned to his home; but, after a short stay, resumed the labor he has assigned himself. On his new tour, he first proceeded to Virginia, and took the portraits of Black Hawk, the Prophet, Napoleon, &c. He is now, with his lady, on his way, to visit the Tribes South of the regions he has already explored, and on the borders of Mexico. Beside his special purpose, he improves his superior opportunities in painting views of Indian locations. The ultimate object is believed to be to establish a Gallery of Aboriginal Paintings and Curiosities.

During the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in New-York, a Conference Temperance Society was formed on the plan recommended by the founder of Methodism, the Rev. John Wesley, viz. not to buy or sell spirituous liquor, nor drink

it, except in extreme cases. The pledge was first signed by the presiding Bishop, and then by all the preachers present. This measure will, no doubt, be followed by all the annual conferences, and will have a salutary effect throughout the Union.

The Canal.—The main line of canal is uninjured, or if injured, not sufficiently so to delay the navigation. The line from Columbia to Middletown, can be repaired in a few days. From Middletown to Hollidaysburg, no repairs are necessary, except at the lock below Duncan's Island. The North and West branches are said not to be so much damaged as persons along the river feared, although they are considerably injured. *Chron.*

The Freshet.—We gave some account of the freshet in our last. The Susquehanna rose afterwards about one foot, making in all about seventeen feet above low water mark. The lowest parts of the island opposite this place were under water—the fine peach orchard was more than half covered. Nabli's island below was entirely covered, and his fine gardens destroyed. The flats below the town were under water, so that the mule between this place and Middletown was in some places better for boating than for dry travelling. Much private property has been lost on the river. Rafts and arks as numerous as the ships in the river. A dream of Darkness, passed this place in numbers. One ark load of flour was lodged on the tops of the trees on a small island below the town. We have not heard of the loss of human life, but drowned cattle were seen floating down the stream. A letter before us from Jersey Shore states, that it is estimated that thirty thousand dollars would not pay for the lumber which has been destroyed on the West Branch. The public works have been much injured on the Susquehanna and Delaware, but the canal on the Juniata has received but little injury, there being but little rise in that stream. *Int.*

We learn from the Pittsburg papers, that the flood extended to the Ohio. The river rose eighteen feet high at Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Inquirer of Tuesday says, that a gentleman from Richmond in Virginia, states, that the rise in James River was so great, that travellers in steamboats were obliged to hire boats in order to reach the shore—the wharves at Richmond being entirely overflowed.

Muncy, Pa. May 21.
THE FRESHET.

In our last paper we gave a partial account of the damage wrought in our neighborhood, by the late rise of the waters. Since then we have heard of many severe losses sustained by individuals, and of much damage done to the public works on the line of canal. To attempt to particularise the cases of individual loss would be vain, as nearly every person living in close proximity to streams of any magnitude, has suffered more or less, in the loss of fences, and lumber, and in the overflowing of bottom lands. The line of canal also, where it approaches near to the river, has been much injured. The embankment has in many places been totally swept away, together with other necessary appendages, such as bridges and waste-wiers. Between the Muncy Dam and Watsonstown, much of the embankment has been torn away, which will impede the canal commerce, so far as this place is concerned, for some time. We learn that the county bridges over Loyalsock, where the road from this place to Williamsport crosses, and over the Muncy creek near Shoemaker's Store, were considerably injured; and that some of the smaller bridges, have been carried away, and others so much injured as to render a passage over them rather dangerous.

Some of the villages along the river have suffered greatly—Sunbury in particular—which was partially overflowed—some of the inhabitants having to leave their houses.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday last, WILLIAM BRINDLE, Esq. and a person named BENJAMIN HELWICK, were drowned in the Little Muncy Creek, near the mill, late the property of Mr. B. They and Mr. David Fiester were in a flat-boat endeavoring to fix a boom across the pool of the dam. The current being too strong for them, they were drawn into the suck of the sluice; Fiester, by some means, was knocked overboard and swam to shore; the others did not leave the boat until it had reached the pitch, they then jumped and attempted to reach the shore—it was too late. The body of Helwick was found on the day the accident occurred. Mr. Brindle was generally known, personally or by reputation, to the citizens of Northern Pennsylvania—was a leading politician—and was one of the electors of President and Vice President, last winter. He died possessed of a large estate. Mr. Helwick, we are informed, has left a wife and three small children, who were altogether dependent on his industry for their subsistence.

It is stated that Mr. Daniel Brent, the veteran Chief Clerk in the Department of State, as the National Intelligencer terms him, is to be appointed Consul General

at London. **Mr. Reynolds.**—Some persons have been inquiring as to the fate of Mr. Reynolds, who accompanied the Annawan and Seraph on their discovery voyage a few years ago, in search of Symzonia, and has not since returned to this country. Many have conjectured that he has found his way, by hook or by crook, into the interior regions, and having obtained some post of honor and emolument is un-

willing to return to convince the unbelievers of the existence of his new world. Others admit the probability of his having got into the hole, but differ from the former, and maintain that he finds it impossible to get out again; or else that he is held captive by the inhabitants of that section of the globe, as a natural curiosity, and is being exhibited to gratify the sight of the little children. But we have recently received information which settles this point. He has abandoned apparently the thoughts of another (terrestrial) world, and looking to the affairs of this, has entered service, or in other words, is, or was at last accounts, acting as Secretary to Commodore Downes, of the U. States frigate Potomac. *New-Bedford Gaz.*

The number of drunken persons who, during the year 1832, were taken into custody by the London metropolitan police, and discharged when sober, is 25,702—of whom 15,411 were males, and 10,291 females. And this number is but a part, a fraction, of the host of London tipplers.

A company has been chartered by the legislature of New-Jersey, called the "New-York & Bergen Dairy Company," with a capital of \$150,000, to supply the city with rich and pure milk, from cows pastured in New-Jersey.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday last. He is in favor of re-chartering the present Bank of the United States. He says his opinion of the unconstitutionality of the Bank is unchanged, but that he considers the question as between the present Bank & one of more extensive powers, to be established for the special benefit of Mr. Van Buren. This is the last political position of Squire John. *Penn. Int.*

Lord Erskine.—The following note is said to have been found among the papers of the late Lord Erskine; and when we take into view the character, standing and country of its distinguished author, we conceive it to be one of the most valuable, and one of the proudest compliments ever paid to the "Father of our country."

To General Washington.
Sir—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being, for whom I ever felt an awful reverence. I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

L. ERSKINE.

London, March 15, 1796.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be, that by an act of Assembly, passed in 1824, persons wilfully setting fire to the woods, are subjected to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not exceeding one year.

A person has communicated to the Mayor of Boston, the information that the prisons and poor-houses about London are, this summer, to be cleared out; and that a compact has been made among the parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, by which it is settled that the U. States shall become the receptacle of their small thieves, vagrants, and paupers.

"Caught at last!" The New York Mirror, which heralds some of the fashionable follies of the day, says, "it is reported that the lovely belle who rejected thirty gentlemen at Washington during the last session of Congress, is caught at last." Caught at last! What a train of thought this poor, heartless traffic in the affections excites! But the unfortunate fellow who "caught" her, ay, he has the worst of it. What avails it that he has won the vain heart of a supercilious creature; if he obtains with it only the frail glitterings of her beautiful person? What does the infatuated man obtain, who is thus intoxicated with his own conquest of imaginary infallibility, but affections which have been trifled with till their native delicacy and shrinking sensitiveness is effaced and gone. He makes a conquest of feelings which should be deep and confiding and tender, but they prove only cold, heartless sympathies, which seem to a warm bosom like "summer flowers wreath'd round decay." He has had yielded up to him a heart which once might have known all those gentle and refining emotions which we all love so well, and think so much of, in a sensitive and delicate woman, but its warm fragrance, its sweetness, its tenderness, are all expended, and naught remains but its cold and sterile physical form. The rose, as it unfolds its delicate leaves, and displays its varied and rich tints, and imparts its fresh fragrance to the intoxicated senses, has flared to fascinate and delight, and the God-form and withered leaves of the most rich and resplendent flower. So the young, unsophisticated heart, which has known but little of this world's selfishness, yields up its purest and most delicious joys, while there are others which reflect back no emotions of tenderness, since their sympathies have been destroyed, and they have had them bruised and crushed out. *Northampton Courier.*

Singular Phenomenon.—The following is an extract from a private journal left during a voyage from this country to Madeira, and thence to Calcutta.

"About midnight we were roused from our berths, and desired to repair on deck. We did so; and what a scene presented itself! Each one of us as he stepped upon deck, stood silent and amazed, appalled, yet delighted. We were floating up-

on a sea of fire! The wind was brisk and the waves high, but each wave was led into a liquid and floating conflagration; it sparkled and glowed like molten iron; and as the crest of the waves broke and fell, it seemed like a shower of fire. The sky was pallid with clouds, and the night dark; yet in the reflected glare of the sea, the highest rope in our rigging was plainly perceptible. We were awestricken. It seemed, in the silence and fearfulness of the moment, that we were careering in our lonely way upon an internal ocean. As far as the eye could reach, the sea presented the same glowing appearance, heaving and dashing, and throwing its deep red glare upon the dusky dark air. It was awful, yet most beautiful. My imagination can conceive nothing of equal grandeur, and my pen is unequal to the task of its description. I was doubtless occasioned by the singular abundance of phosphoric animalcules. The water, when taken up in a bucket, gradually lost its glow, and finally became dark. The sea retained its fiery aspect for several hours, during all which time our ship dashed through it, scattering the spray like sparks of fire. I understand that in this portion of the sea, and at this time of year, mariners have often remarked the same singular appearance. At the time we saw it, we were in latitude 7° N. and longitude 17° W.

Widow's Powder.—During Robberies.—The store of one of our respectable merchants, on Main street, was recently entered, at what hour of the night we are not informed, and the money drawer pilfered of its contents. The owners of the store were thrown into consternation. Clerks suspected—guards appointed—fire arms pointed—the printing press called in requisition, but all in vain. Yesterday, we are informed, a discovery was made which led to the detection of the thieves. Upon removing some boxes in the store, a money bag was found made of twelve bank bills, which proved to be the same taken from the aforesaid drawer. *Daily Gazette.*

The Paris papers have official returns of the mortality caused by the Asiatic cholera in France. From its commencement until the first of January, 1833, the whole number of patients was 229,531—of those who perished 94,666. It appeared in fifty of the departments; those of the south suffered much less than the northern; the western less than the eastern. The government expended nearly thirteen hundred thousand francs in providing food, medical aid and other necessities, for the relief of the poor.

Accuracy of English navigation.—General Bertrand in a debate upon the marine budget, in the French Chamber in March last, said, that when he was on board an English vessel which conveyed him to St. Helena, the Captain, when their vessel was in the parallel of Teneriffe, said that the land would be visible the next evening at six o'clock; and, in fact, as they were sitting down to dinner, land was announced from the mast head. The distinguished Mr. Arago, also mentioned that English mariners, had, by the aid of their instruments, entered the harbors of India and Mexico during the night, and cast anchor in the very spots indicated by their observations, without seeing the land; while he happened to know that a very short time since a French vessel from Senegal was unable to determine the position of a sand-bank, which it observed near the Azores, because it had no chronometer on board. He observed that although there were watch makers and philosophical instrument makers in France quite equal to those in England (since the chronometers had frequently been made in Paris, which did not vary a second in a year), so little encouragement was given to them that the only manufacturer of circles of reflection in Paris told him that he had sold but six in two years, while in England a single manufacturer had sold a thousand in the same time. These remarks were listened to with great attention by the Chamber.

Steam Fire Engine.—In a late number of the Mechanics' Magazine, we notice a description of a new fire engine in Berlin, Prussia, called the *Comet*, which is worked by steam. The engine consists of two horizontal ten-inch double acting pumps, which are worked by two small steam engines of the united power of fifteen horses. The pumps, engines, and boiler, with connectors, on four patent wheels, with cast-iron boxes, wrought-iron spokes and rims, and notwithstanding the immense weight of 4 tons can be easily drawn on a paved road by four horses. The pumps are ten inches in diameter and draw fifty-seven feet of water per minute, or 3,103 cubic feet per hour, and throw it through hose to great heights and distances. To the air chamber may be fixed four sets of hose, which can be used together or separately.

The time required to generate sufficient steam is from fifteen to twenty minutes, and this, it is believed, will be no drawback on the usefulness of the engine, as steam is made whilst the horses are being put in and the engine driven to the fire. The apparatus requires an engineer, a stoker, and from one to four men to attend to the hose. It is calculated to save the strength of nearly one hundred men; it does not fire, works regularly and requires no relief. In Berlin it has been found to answer a good purpose though it is used only as a protection to the Royal build-

ings.

How to correct an error.—"What little ugly looking red-headed monster is that playing among those children?" "That, madam, is my eldest son!" "Indeed, you don't say so—what a beautiful little cherub it is!"

Increase of Slavery in Cuba.—Mr. Macqueen of Glasgow, who has been making the tour of the British and Foreign West India, states, in a letter to the editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, that "Cuba is increasing in importance quite incredibly. I hold in my hands," says he, "most valuable returns of that island, and also Porto Rico. The crop of Cuba in one article, sugar exported in 1830, was in round numbers 196,000,000 lbs. and the increase of the slave population by importation, was in (1828 and 1829) two years 170,000." Porto Rico is rapidly rising into importance. An immense African slave trade, is carried on through the island of St. Thomas to supply that island and Cuba with Africans. Ten, and even twelve, African slave-ships may be seen in the harbor of St. Thomas together, taking their African cargoes, and frequently waiting the arrival of ships from Liverpool and the Clyde with the articles which are necessary to complete them."

Canals fitting on a small scale.—We were shown a day or two since a new article. It was nothing more or less than a cast-iron cent. Several of them have been passed upon one of our merchants during the present week. Thus, we believe, is the latest article in the line of "notions."

PLAIN ANATOMY.—Can any one read this summary of the parts of the human body, and not believe he is fearfully and wonderfully made? "The bones, by their joints and solidity, form the foundation of this fine machine; the ligaments are strings which unite the parts together; the muscles are fleshy substances, which act as elastic springs to put them in motion; the nerves, which are dispersed over the whole body, connect all the parts together; the arteries and veins, like rivulets, convey life and health throughout; the heart, placed in the centre, is the focus where the blood collects, or the acting power by means of which it circulates and is preserved; the lungs, by means of another power, draw in the external air, and expel hurtful vapors; the stomach and intestines are the magazines where every thing that is required for the daily supply is prepared; the brain, the seat of the soul, is formed in a manner suitable to the dignity of its inhabitant."

The senses, which are the soul's ministers, warn it of all that is necessary either for its pleasure or use.—Adorable Creator, with what wonderful art hast thou formed us! Though the heavens did not exist to proclaim thy glory; though there were no created being upon the earth but myself, my own body might suffice to convince me that thou art a God of unlimited power and infinite goodness? *Bennet.*

Emigrants are crowding into Michigan Territory by hundreds. The Detroit Courier of the 14th inst. says:—"The tide of population that is now flowing into our Territory, exceeds all former precedent.—Several of the last boats having arrived late, we have not been enabled to judge of the number of passengers they may have brought, but the Henry Clay, which arrived on Saturday, was literally crowded to overflowing. We should think there could not be less than three hundred; and, from the number of wagons, spinning wheels, &c. which were piled on every part of the deck,—we should judge, they are a class of emigrants who will add to the productive wealth as well as the numerical strength—of our Territory. Our streets are crowded; and a majority of those we meet are strange faces."

Cromwell's Oration.—"Trust in the Lord, and rely on your pikes," was on one occasion Cromwell's address to his soldiers on going into battle. On another occasion his general address was, "Trust in the Lord, and keep your gun-powder dry." Equally characteristic was his remark to his fatigued soldiers, when, from the range of mountains called the Galtees, he pointed to the fertile vales of South Munster, and said, "Soldiers of Israel! behold a country worth fighting for."

Straw Salt over your Asparagus Beds.—The Asparagus is a native of the shores of the ocean, and will bear so much salt without being injured, that most of the weeds that infest the beds may be destroyed in this manner. But the application has other advantages; salt is a valuable manure; and it also repels insects by its pungency; for though we know of none that feeds on the asparagus, there are many that would otherwise poach, and lessen the fertility of the soil.

White Washing.—The quality as well as the appearance of the white wash is vastly improved, by adding at the rate of two ounces of *Picrolic Acid* to half a bushel of good lime whilst it is dissolving in water. It will be a much purer white, and adhere better than without the acid.

Extensive Slaughter.—Two hundred and thirteen dogs have been killed, in Philadelphia, by the dog catchers, within the last two weeks.

An old Adage.—A Mr. John Smith of Baltimore, was lately mulcted in the sum of two thousand dollars for a breach of promise of marriage to a Miss *Sword* of the same city.

A Tavern Sign.—"What device shall I have upon my new sign?" said a gentleman about to open a house of public entertainment, with his bar more fully provided than the parlor or bed rooms. "Put on it a picture of a horn, with yourself coming out at the little end," said a bystander.

Noted Bankruptcy.—The mayor and aldermen of Boston have been indicted, on the complaint of the anti-masonic committee of that city, for making a false return of the votes of that district as given in at the election in April last.

Tanker Enterprise.—A vessel has sailed from Boston for Columbia, laden with ice. Should it arrive safe, the owners will realize an enormous profit.

The police officers of Boston have lately been enforcing the law against the ancient practice of smoking in the streets. Some of the offenders, being unable to pay the fine, were committed to jail. *Balt. Amer.*

MARRIED.
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Rutland, Mr. Philip Brechbill, of Cumberland county, to Miss Clarissa Gilt, daughter of Mr. Henry Gilt, of this county.

FRESH DRUGS
AND
PREPARED.
By
Dr. J. C. BUEHLER.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
ESSENCE, &c.
All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27.

TEMPERANCE.
A meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity," will be held at the Court-house on Saturday Evening the 8th of June next, at 7 o'clock—when several Addresses will be delivered, and important business transacted. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The Secretary.

Temperance.—A meeting of the "Rock-creek Temperance Society," will be held at the Rock-creek Chapel, on Monday the 2d of June, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

The Secretary.

Gettysburg Guards!
YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

An appeal will be held immediately after parade, at the house of John B. Marsh.

2 good Journeymen
• TAILORS,

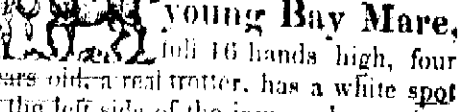
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, May 13.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN
FROM the Stable of the Subscriber, in New-Chester, Surban township, Adams county, Pa. on the night of the 11th inst. a


young Bay Mare, about 16 hands high, four years old, a real trotter, has a white spot on the left side of the jaw, and a particular mark on the left fore knee—a small lump. Any person taking up the Mare and Thief shall have the above Reward, and any person taking up the Mare alone, so that I get her again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars.

JACOB MYERS.

May 13.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Rock-creek Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 21st day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

By order,

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN MCGREW, of Menallen township, Adams county, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of June next. All that neglect complying with this notice, their accounts will be put into the hands of C. F. KENER, Esq. for recovery.

WM. MCGREW.

May 20.

LAST NOTICE.

Those who were indebted to me, have left with George Kerr, Esq. for collection, must be brought against those who neglect to settle their accounts, without respect to persons.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

May 20.

Best Lancaster Glue.

For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
MAY 7, 1833.
THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a **DIVIDEND of Three per cent.** on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 13th inst.
J. B. AMPHERSON, Cashier.
May 13.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Thos. J. Cooper
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received a **New & Cheap Assortment of GOODS,** CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries; also, an assortment of

LUMBER:

all of which he is determined to sell at the **lowest prices**, for Cash. Country **Produce**, &c. He returns his sincere thanks for past encouragement, and hopes to have a continuance.
Gettysburg, May 13.

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have **OPENED STORE**, in the room lately occupied by **Danner & Ziegler**, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of **FRESH GOODS,** AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash, and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Gettysburg, April 8.

M. C. CLARKSON.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of **BARBWARE,**

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg; if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.
Gettysburg, April 8.

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the **TAVERN**, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

He has also removed his **Livery Stable** to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the

accommodation of the Public. Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.
JOHN B. MARSH.
Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

Indian King Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above Establishment, situated in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, Pa. now occupied by Henry Ferry, and formerly by Zephaniah Herbert, Esq. where he is now ready for the reception of his **OLD CUSTOMERS, TRAVELLERS, &c.**

This House is large and commodious, and every exertion will be made to add to the comfort of his guests.

His BAR will always be furnished with the **CHOICEST LIQUORS**, and his Stables attended by the most careful Hostlers.

JACOB SANDERS.
Gettysburg, March 11.

WELL-DIGGING.

MOSES BUTLER,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he will attend to the **DIGGING OF WELLS** in the Town, or in any part of the adjoining country, and will execute all contracts for, in the best and most permanent manner. He has dug a great many in the country, and, in every instance, has given great satisfaction. He refers those persons who may wish to engage him for this purpose, to **Gen. T. C. MILLER**, or **Mr. PHILIP WEAVER**, of Gettysburg.

April 15.

HATS! HATS!

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he has **REMOVED HIS SHOP** to Chambersburg-street, directly opposite the Indian King Tavern, now kept by Mr. Jacob Sanders, where he still continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of **HATS,** such as

Beaver & Otter Hats, Castors and Rorams, Saxony & Spanish Bodies.

His prices are from \$2 to \$7. His Hats are substantial and good—also neat and fashionable. All hats that do not wear as warranted, will be reduced in price. He invites the Public to call and judge for themselves.
W. M. W. TAYLOR.
Gettysburg, April 20.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has **REMOVED HIS SHOP** to the one formerly occupied by John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (entrance at the alley adjoining Mr. Gourley's Tavern), where he will carry on the

CABINET-MAKING, in all its various branches, and will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable terms as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites those who desire articles in his line, to give him a call; assured that he can furnish them upon terms which will be satisfactory to them.

All kinds of **LUMBER** and **COUNTRY PRODUCE** will be taken in exchange for Work; for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a **HEARSE** for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
L. SHARP.
Gettysburg, April 15.

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's), in Baltimore-street, where he is prepared to manufacture, to order, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most favorable terms,

ALL KINDS OF **Boots and Shoes,** of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public; and feels assured, that from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.
WILLIAM SIBB.
Gettysburg, April 8.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have **REMOVED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT** to the house (in Baltimore-street) lately occupied as a Dwelling by Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, adjoining the residence of Andrew G. Miller, Esq. and nearly opposite Mr. James Gourley's Inn, where they are now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business, as usual, in all its various branches. They receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest and most approved Fashions for Garments, and also employ the best workmen; which enables them to cut and make up work in the most fashionable and substantial manner.

They will also keep on hand, and offer for sale, a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. of all kinds, all of which is made up by themselves, and warranted good.

Having just received a fresh supply of **SUMMER & WINTER GOODS,** they respectfully invite the Public to call and examine them.

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.
Gettysburg, April 20.

N. B. It is the opinion of many Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that the Subscribers do not take in work that is bought at other places; but we do respectfully inform them, that we take in all work that is entrusted to us; and if the work is not cut and made up to suit the Customers, it is kept, and other Goods equally good returned in its place.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his **FARM**, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

189 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The improvements are a good

2 story Stone House, containing 50 feet, a good frame Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Out-buildings, a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 200 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.
L. L. HINSCH.
May 13.

At an Orphans' Court, HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Peter Schilt, deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John, Mary, intermarried with Samuel Diffendall, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Reaver, Samuel, George, Nicholas, and Peter Schilt, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of May next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 22.

Thrashing Machine.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the right for Adams county, (with the exception of Straban and Menallen townships), of **Rufus Humphrey's** Improvement in the **THRASHING MACHINE**, and is now exhibiting and offering them for sale, either by single rights, or townships. He is aware that many worthless patent rights have been sold to the industrious Pennsylvanians; but the subscriber, being a practical Farmer and a Pennsylvanian, is fully of opinion, that he is employed in the farming interest of this State while offering this machine, and all that is necessary to convince every man of that fact, is, the Machine in operation. It is no model, but of full size, and capable of thrashing 80 or 100 bushels of wheat per day, with the power of one horse—also rye, oats, &c. cleaner than grain is generally thrashed by hand or with horses; it leaves no white caps, and cleans much of the smut from the wheat.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits the public to view the Machine in operation, at the barn of **Michael Saltzger**, in Straban township.

PHILIP WEAVER
Gettysburg, Feb. 12.

The Patent Rights for the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne, have been already sold by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.
We, the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, certify, that we have seen the Patent Thrashing Machine, now in the hands of Philip Weaver, in operation, and are fully of opinion, that it is the cheapest and best we have ever seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, as well worthy their attention.

George Gilbert, Geo. Guiter, A. C. Smith, Wm. Miller, J. Sanders, T. C. Miller, George Bercaw.
Adm. Montgomery,
Feb. 12, 1833.

THE Full-Blooded HORSE, VETO, (Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)

WILL be kept this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June: Mondays, and until 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, at the Tavern of Joseph Lins, in Woodsborough; Wednesdays, and until 10 o'clock, on Thursdays, at the farm of Francis S. Key, Esq. on Big Pipe-Creek; and Fridays, and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, at the Stable of Isaac Robinson, in Millers-town. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.
March 23.

Notice is hereby Given

To the Legation, Citizens, and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 28th day of May next,** viz:

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of **Anthony Swisher**, deceased.

The account of Levi Miller, sen. Executor of the estate of **Margaret Asper**, deceased.

The account of Thomas Adams, Administrator of the estate of **Christina Friday**, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shanefelter, Executors of the estate of **Henry Will**, deceased.

The account of John Everitt, jr. Executor of the estate of **Mary Everitt**, deceased.

The account of David Snyder, Administrator of the estate of **Jacob Acker**, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the estate of **Christina Finnons**, deceased.

The account of Daniel Wolf and Elizabeth Swartz, Administrators of the estate of **Adam Swartz**, deceased.

The account of Lazarus Weidner, Executor of the estate of **Daniel Weidner**, deceased.

The account of Peter Frey, Administrator of the estate of **Michael Frey**, deceased.

The account of Thomas McCreary, Executor of the estate of **John McCreary**, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of **John Cownover**, deceased.

The account of James McCreary, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of **Robert Cunningham**, deceased.

The account of John T. Fuller, Administrator of the estate of **Mary Reed**, deceased.

The account of Philip Fehl, Administrators of the estate of **Robert Elliott**, deceased.

The account of Philip Thomas and John Thomis, Administrators of the estate of **Philip Thomas**, deceased.

The account of William McClellan, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of **Charles Stewart**, deceased.

The account of William Slaybaugh, one of the Executors of the estate of **Peter Slaybaugh**, deceased.

The account of Abraham Geise, one of the Executors of the estate of **Peter Slaybaugh**, deceased.

The account of Josiah Garretson, Joel Garretson, and Jesse Russell, Executors of the estate of **John Garretson**, dec'd.

The account of Rudolph Spangler, one of the Executors of the estate of **Rudolph Spangler**, deceased.

The account of David Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of **John Moritz**, deceased.

The further account of Peter H. Smith and Jacob Fickes, Administrators of the estate of **John Fickes**, deceased.

The account of William Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of **John Cownover**, deceased.

The account of John Musselman, one of the Executors of the estate of **John Hoke**, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, one of the Executors of the estate of **John Hoke**, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 22nd, 1833.

At an Orphans' Court, HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Michael King, deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

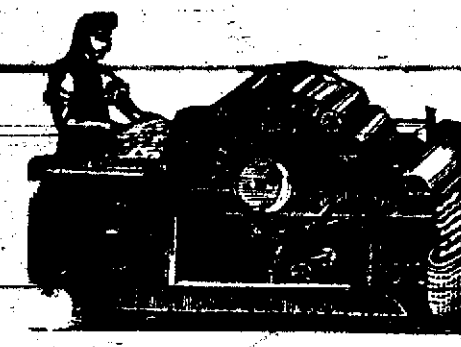
The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with John C. Stoner, Leah, intermarried with Jacob Brown, Mary, intermarried with Albert Montandon, Susannah, and George, who is a minor, and has for his guardian Michael Geisselman; and the children of Elizabeth, who was intermarried with Baltzer Warner, and since dead, viz. Jacob Warner, Michael Warner, and Sarah Warner, who are minors, and have for their guardian Michael Geisselman, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of May next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 29.

COMET, A Short-horn Durham Bull,

IS now at my Farm, one mile from Gettysburg. He is a full-blood, out of an Imported Cow.

WM. McCLELLAN.
March 18.



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known Establishment on Middle-Creek, 2 miles from Emmitsburg, owned by the Rev. D. Ploutz, where he will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls, OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels, at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township, Blythe's Store, in Millerstown, David Ecker's Mill, on Middle-creek, David Sheets' (of John) Store, on Marsh-creek,

Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek, Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek, Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,

Topper's, at the Two Taverns, Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Tancy-Town,

Hebbard's Store, in Tancy-Town, Elime's Store, near Null's Mill, Capt. Sluss', Sell's Mill,

Spalding's Store, at Monocacy Bridge, Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg, & Miller & Witherow's Store, in Gettysburg: where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names with written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.
April 22.

A Journeyman WEAVER Wanted at the above Establishment, to whom immediate and constant employment will be given.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of **SHERIFF.**

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,
SAMUEL R. BAILEY.
March 11.

SHERIFFALTY.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of **SHERIFF**, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,
GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.
April 1.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of **SHERIFF.**

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,
JAMES BELL, Jr.
March 4.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.
JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF.**

Borough Account.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, in account with said Borough.

DR.
1832, May. To outstanding tax in the hands of James Gourley, old duplicate, \$35 13

Do. in the hands of C. Chritzman, old duplicates, 108 49

Cash received of D. Horner, late Treasurer, 271

Do. do. 13 43

Borough Tax assessed for the year 1832, 261 37

Road Tax, do. do. 563 15

Cash received of Conrad Weaver, for shingles and nails, old roof of market-house, 1 87

Do. J. F. Macfarlane, stall-rent, market-house, 1 year ending 1st Aug. 1832, 5 00

Do. M. Degroff, do. do. 5 00

Do. Circus Riders for license, 5 00

Do. James Bowen, for Hogs sold in 1832, under borough law, 98 1/2

CR.
1832, May. By order of Council, paid